

## MORAN IS OPPOSED TO U. S. OWNERSHIP

Retiring President of Chamber  
of Commerce Condemns  
Proposal in Report.

WANTS RETIREMENT FIRST

Says Government Should Show  
Ability to Care for Old  
Clerks.

Government ownership of public utilities in the District was condemned by retiring President P. T. Moran of the Washington Chamber of Commerce in his annual report to that body last night.

"The theory of government ownership, it seems to me, can be more readily punctured in this city," said Mr. Moran, "where its business men are in daily contact with the red tape and slow methods of governmental departments, wherein we see from year to year enormous outgo, as against fair dividends paid by private establishments who yet find ways to retire supernumerary employees."

Wants Retirement Law First.

"Let Uncle Sam do something along this line for the worn-out Government clerk," shouted Mr. Moran, "before he reaches out for control of institutions better managed than his own."

Mr. Moran's report reviewed in detail the achievements of the past year, and spoke in terms of high praise of the support given him by committees and membership at large of the organization.

Unanimous Choice for President.

Without a dissenting voice and with no other candidate mentioned for the honor, A. Leftwich Sinclair was chosen president to succeed Mr. Moran. In nominating Mr. Sinclair, Col. Robert N. Harper referred to him as "a man who has stood firmly by the Chamber of Commerce and has worked for everything that has meant security to the District, and has always striven for the best interests of the people of Washington."

Was One of Founders.

Mr. Sinclair's connection with the Chamber of Commerce dates back to its organization, ten years ago, he having been one of the founders. Since that time he has been an indefatigable worker for the organization and for Washington. He has served on important committees, was for four years chairman of the committee on law and legislation, and has served long as a director, and has held the position of vice president. Because of his public activities, his name is well known throughout Washington. He was for twelve years second assistant corporation counsel, resigning in 1911 to devote his full time to private practice and other activities.

Albert Schulteis, Vice President.

Albert Schulteis, formerly second vice president, was elected first vice president, and Isaac Gans was chosen second vice president to succeed Mr. Schulteis. Like Mr. Sinclair, both these candidates were elected by unanimous vote. Charles W. Clagett, who nominated Mr. Schulteis, paid a high tribute to his past service to the chamber. "Mr. Schulteis has great strength, common sense, indefatigable energy, and he will always serve the people as he serves his friends," declared Mr. Clagett.

Isaac Gans Nominated.

Mr. Gans was nominated by P. T. Heltigan, who after reviewing at length Mr. Gans' public activities and citing a long list of organizations with which he is connected, closed by saying, "If we searched our city from one end to the other, we could not find a man more suitable or better entitled to the office of vice president of the Chamber of Commerce than our good friend Isaac Gans."

There were thirty candidates for the ten directorships and competition was keen. The result of balloting showed the following elected directors: William D. Barry, Roy C. Clafflin, Charles W. Clagett, E. C. Graham, Charles L. Hower, Samuel A. Kimberly, P. T. Moran, James F. Oyster, D. S. Porter, and William McK. Stowell.

Give Moran Chest of Silver.

A feature of the meeting was the presentation by William F. Gude, in behalf of members of the Chamber, of a mahogany chest containing 120 pieces of flat silver, to retiring President Moran. Mr. Gude spoke of Mr. Moran's faithful service during his two terms as president of the organization, and said members of that body wanted him to accept the silver as a token of their esteem and appreciation.

A roar of laughter and applause was heard when Secretary Tom Grant in submitting his annual report proceeded to unroll what looked like a hall carpet, in size, but which proved to be a mass of press clippings which have appeared during the past year regarding activities of the Chamber. The roll was three feet wide and seventy-five feet long, and at that represented only a portion of the space given by the newspapers, Mr. Grant said.

PLAN FOR INAUGURAL

Florida Society Will Entertain Visitors From That State.

One of the first moves of a State society toward the entertainment of inauguration visitors to Washington during the March 4 event, was made last night when the Florida State Society appointed a committee to entertain the visitors from Florida. The meeting was held in the Logan Hotel. The committee appointed, follows: George B. Seiden, William G. Cole-

man, Maj. William C. Harless, U. S. M. C.; Mrs. Wesley M. Stoner, and Miss Carolyn Earle.

## LEWIS RENEWS HIS ATTACK ON PHONE

Tells House Committee District  
Pays Five Times as Much  
As Buffalo.

(Continued from First Page.)

Potomac Company's latest report shows that each telephone in the District represented an investment of \$110. He said the profit per telephone was \$12 to the company and that because of this high return the rates had voluntarily been lowered.

Only \$20.50 A Year.

"He further advised Chairman Moon, of the Potomac Company of the House, that the Government could conduct the telephone business in Washington at a cost of \$20.50 a year instead of \$110. This would include operating expenses, depreciation and interest on the investment. He also said that for every telephone in the District there are two miles of wire. Manifestly this is a great waste of facilities for a utility."

"Now, analyzing the telephone situation here he finds that the telephone user pays fully for his telephone since the company says each telephone represents an investment of \$115 a year, but the user is not permitted the full use of the telephone. He is restricted to 40 or 35 per cent of the full use of which the telephone is capable."

Average Use of Phones.

The grand average use of telephones per year for the entire country is 2,000 calls, whereas in Washington it is only 223. This is the utilization made of the telephone in Washington in 1914. Since then the rates have voluntarily been reduced, but a further lowering of the rates would greatly increase the utilization.

"Which is a better system of financing the telephone industry in Washington, by private money which minimizes the use of the utility and expects a return of 8 per cent on \$116 per telephone or by Government money which would maximize the use of the telephone and on which a return of only 3 per cent, the interest on a Government bond, would be expected?" asked Mr. Lewis. While the private owners received \$12 per telephone in the District, the Government would expect only 3 per cent on \$116, or about \$3.50.

\$156 A Year.

Reading from a table of statistics before him, Mr. Lewis said the business man of Washington pays \$156 a year for 5,400 calls, or about 15 calls a day, while the combined rates for Berlin, London, and Paris for unlimited service is only \$120 a year.

Asked by Congressman Johnson if he would still insist on Government ownership should the foreign rates be put into operation in Washington, Mr. Lewis replied in the affirmative. He added that private owners would expect a larger return in dividends than the Government would.

Replies To Questions.

Replying to questions by Congressman Lloyd, Mr. Lewis said the pay of Government telephone operators in Washington was \$900 a year and the wages of operators working for private telephone companies was \$31 a month. He said operators would not be necessary in handling the telephone systems of the Government, because the system would be automatic.

Asked if the automatic telephone system had not proved a failure in Chicago, Mr. Lewis replied: "Commercially it was, but that was not because it was automatic. It was because the automatic met a superior foe and was vanquished." Congressman Ragsdale attempted to cross question Mr. Lewis on that section of the bill which would enable the Postmaster General to utilize the telephones in Washington to put consumers and producers of foodstuffs into communication with each other.

Glad To Answer.

Mr. Lewis said he would be glad to answer the legal questions after he had finished his economic argument showing tremendous waste of telegraphic and telephonic facilities. Whereupon Congressman Ragsdale announced that he wanted the information forthwith, and if it was not given he would vote against favorably reporting the measure to Congress. Mr. Ragsdale left the committee room after making this announcement.

Congressman Tinkham wanted to know if it was not futile to consider the Lewis bill in view of the passage of the Newlands bill providing for a study of Government ownership. Mr. Lewis replied in the negative.

## POSILAM CALMS ITCHING AND BURNING SKIN

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## INAUGURAL MEDALS DISPENSED WITH

Members of Various Committees  
Receive Parchment  
Souvenirs Instead.

MANY REPORTS RECEIVED

Discussion as to Appropriation  
for Publicity Entered Into  
At Meeting.

The time-honored bronze and silver medallions which have been handed out in lavish quantities at inaugurations of the past to the hundreds of members of the various subcommittees in charge of the quadrennial event, will be seen no more.

In their stead will be cute little parchments, engraved and engrossed, stating that Mr. So-and-so, on March 5, 1917, assisted in conducting Woodrow Wilson into the office of President for the second time.

The decision was reached at a meeting this morning of the full inaugural committee, held in the Red room of the New Willard. D. J. Callahan, chairman of the committee on badges and medals, and his committee, made such a recommendation to the advisory committee at yesterday's meeting, and this was adopted.

When the new scheme was submitted today, there seemed to be universal rejoicing at the idea. Non opposition was registered, and the inaugural committee appeared as if it didn't care if it was deprived of the old style medals.

Economic Measure.

Mr. Callahan told the committee that but few of the recipients ever appreciate the medallions. They are allowed to kick about one's home or office, he said, for a few months, when they either disappear or are thrown away. Incidentally, he said, the inaugural committee would save something like \$2,500 by such a move.

Frank B. Lord and his publicity committee had asked for a \$2,500 appropriation for conducting their work of telling the newspaper readers of the country what Washington will offer during the inauguration. Lord said that advisory committee had suggested that this sum be cut to \$900. He said that this amount is too small by far, and asked that the committee consider carefully any proposition to pare his appropriations before ordering such action.

Funds Are Limited.

Colonel Harper answered by saying that he realized the importance of publicity, but that the committee had voted to reduce the proposed appro-

priation because of the limited funds available.

Isaac Gans told the committee that publicity and advertising are the most important things in the world, not only in business, but in inaugural ceremonies.

"If you must cut expenses," he said, "let some other committee suffer. Don't hamper the publicity committee." R. P. Andrews at this point asked how much money was spent last inauguration on medals and badges, and was told \$5,500. He suggested that \$100 be placed at the disposal of Mr. Callahan's committee, and that the remaining part of the money be turned over to Mr. Lord's committee.

Take Action Later.

It was decided to take action later on the amount of money to be given for publicity work.

Corcoran, Thom, of the finance committee, reported that \$43,000 has been subscribed thus far.

Mr. Linkins reported that the civic committee is in correspondence with many organizations throughout the country which are planning to come here. He has only a partial list thus far, he said.

Maj. Gen. Carroll J. Devoil, of the military committee, said that he and his associates have gone as far as they can until they learn what additional military organizations are coming here for the March 5 parade.

Fireworks Committee.

An appropriation of \$4,000 was made for the use of the fireworks committee. Chairman Harry King reported that the committee hopes to get back a part of this sum from the sale of the night of the pyrotechnic display.

Mr. Callahan said that his committee believed that the bronze and silver medals of the past should be dispensed with, and that the committee should purchase three gold medals, one for the President, one for the Vice President, and one for the chairman of the inaugural committee. He objected to the money saved in this way being transferred to some other committee.

The committee on reviewing stands and privileges, of which John P. Colpoys is chairman, will meet the latter part of the week, make recommendations to the advisory committee, which has been empowered to take action on them.

Reports were made by Conrad H. Syme, of the legislative committee; C. C. Calhoun, of the historical sites committee; F. D. Owen, of the street decoration committee; J. S. Esmy-Smith, of the court of honor committee, which will meet tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock, and Ben L. Prince, of the transportation committee.

WILLS ESTATE TO WIFE.

John C. Berckman, by his will, filed for probate in the District Supreme court, leaves his estate in trust to his wife, Margaret A. Berckman, who is to receive one-third of the proceeds of the property and is directed to give the other two-thirds to a daughter, Henrietta Berckman.

At the death of the wife her share is to go to the testator's other children, Mary McKipke, Katherine Lantel, and William Berckman. The wife is named as executrix. The will was made on May 25, 1915.

## SUFFRAGE SENTRIES GUARD WHITE HOUSE

Flaunt Banners Demanding  
That President Take Stand  
For Votes For Women.

(Continued from First Page.)

know of Mr. Wilson's presence until several seconds after he had passed through the lines.

The President had seen the tri-colored banners at a distance and knew their meaning. His face was wreathed with smiles as his car passed through the lines of the delegates.

Follows Visit to President.

The decision to place pickets about the Executive Mansion was reached at a meeting of the Congressional Union officials last night, following the visit to the White House earlier in the day of 300 or more suffragists, who called to present a memorial to the President on the death of Inez Milholland Boissevain, and, incidentally, make another appeal to Mr. Wilson for his support in their work. The President gave them a slight rebuff, and explained that he could, as the leader of his party, take no definite stand on that matter until his party had directed him to do so.

It then was determined to call to the attention of the President, at every opportunity, the fact that the votes-for-women advocates have not yet given up hope.

First Squad of Sentries.

The first squad of silent suffrage sentries was led by Miss Vivian Pierce, of California, carrying a huge banner, and with a body guard including the Misses Mildred Gilbert and Bert A. Crane, both of California, each of whom carried suffrage standards.

Other members of the first squad in-

cluded Mrs. M. C. Dowell, Philadelphia; the Misses Joy Young, Elizabeth Smith, and Winifred Frances, District of Columbia; Miss Maude Jamison, Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Bessie Papandreou, California; the Misses Augusta and Gertrude Crocker, Illinois; and Mary Gertrude Fendall, Baltimore.

The suffragists have orders to keep silent, and stand with their backs to the fence, facing the street, so that all passers-by can see the inscription on their banners.

Wear Suffrage Colors.

"If the police press you further, go out to the curb and stand there. If they press you still further, move your lines into the gutter. If they won't allow you to remain there, get in parade formation and march around the grounds, going from gate to gate."

"Don't come back here until your time is up."

Each picket wore ordinary street clothes, with a ribbon of suffrage colors across their breasts. It was a somewhat dreary day for "guard mount" duty, damp and raw, but all of the picketers cheerfully took their position.

There was some uneasiness evident among some of them, however.

"Gee whis, how about eating? I'm hungry already," one suffragist exclaimed as she started from Congressional Union headquarters.

Police Will Not Act.

"And what are we going to do if we can't even talk?" one of her companions said. "That leaves us in a fierce position."

The twelve suffrage pickets will not be disturbed by the police. Inspector Harry Gessford, at police headquarters, said the department does not regard such banners as advertisements, and that, therefore, no permit was necessary for the silent demonstration.

Major Pullman, superintendent of police, said the suffragists would not be interfered with unless they violated the law. Just how far the women would be allowed to go in their silent picketing to violate the law could not be learned.

Opposition to this method of "heck-

ling the President" was voiced today by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, who issued a statement disapproving of the vigil. "I think the Congressional Union is beginning at the wrong end," said Mrs. Catt, "when it seeks to embarrass the President. The National Association is just as impatient of the delay in procuring suffrage as any other organization can be."

"However, it does not consider President Wilson himself responsible for the delay. The association regrets that he should be heckled by advocates of the cause at this time."

PICK KEY MEMORIAL SITE.

Secretary of War Baker and Quartermaster General Sharpe went to Baltimore today to select a site for the Francis Scott Key memorial, to be erected on the Fort Mifflin reservation. They are to determine what buildings on the reservation will have to be razed.

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Thousands of economies advertised and not advertised will be found on every floor of the Palais Royal tomorrow and Friday. We have chosen all odd lots, odd sizes, broken assortments and discontinued styles of fine quality merchandise and have marked them at compelling reductions for immediate clearance. This two-day sale is a genuine old-fashioned "bargain day" in every sense of the word. Every article offered reaches the standard of quality demanded and recognized by this store.

### Men's Furnishings

Any 56c Necktie in the store... 40c  
Any 37c Necktie in the store... 25c  
Any 150 Necktie in the store... 10c  
Any 12 Necktie in the store... 1.45  
Shirts of fine percale; fast color; 60c  
Sweaters  
\$7.50, reduced to... \$5.95  
\$8.50, reduced to... \$6.95  
\$4.45, reduced to... \$3.95  
\$4.45, reduced to... \$3.95  
Bath Robes, 25, reduced to \$2.50.  
Smoking Jackets, 25 per cent off marked prices.  
Oxys Woolery—20c, values to 55c.  
17c, values to 35c.  
Odd lots Wool, Cotton, and Cotton and Wool Union Suits and Separate garments that ordinarily would sell for up to \$2. Tomorrow, 60c.  
Palais Royal—Street Floor.

### Women's Coats

Misses' and Women's sizes, in broadcloths, velours, and plushes. Values to \$25.50. Plain and fur trimmed. At \$22.50.  
Misses' and Women's sizes, in chevrons, soft shibelines and wool velours. Plain colors. Many fur trimmed. Values to \$22.50; at \$18.  
Women's sizes only—Finest Street Coats, in wool velours and novelty coatings. Values to \$50; at \$29.50.  
Palais Royal—Third Floor.

### Women's Underwear—and Hosiery

Ladies' 50c value Vests, Pants, and Corset Covers "Merode" and other well known makes; broken sizes, 20c.  
Ladies' 50c value Vests, Pants, Tights and Corset Covers "Merode," Harvard Mills and other makes; 30c.  
Ladies' \$1 Merino Vests, Pants and Tights; cotton suits in high and low necks; Merode and other makes; 50c.  
Ladies' 75c to 95c Lisle and Silk Hosiery, in black and colors; slightly imperfect, due to handling. Tomorrow, 40c.  
Ladies' 35c and 50c Lisle and Fiber Silk Hosiery, in black and colors. Broken sizes and seconds. Tomorrow, 20c.  
Ladies' 25c Black and Colored Lisle and Cotton Hosiery, broken sizes. Specially priced for tomorrow, 15c.  
Palais Royal—Street Floor.

### Undergarments

10 Crepe de Chine Negliges, in plain or pleated skirts, trimmed in fine laces or some with touches of hand work. Values \$5.98 to \$9.50; at \$5.98.  
Odd lot of Long Kimonos, made of genuine serpentine and Japanese crepe; also all-wool abitoes and Seco silk; Hubbard or Empire styles; lace and ribbon trimmed. Values to \$2.98. \$4.50  
Odd lot of Nightgowns, made of finest French nainsook, beautifully trimmed in laces and embroidery. A few of the new sleeveless models among the lot. \$2.99 Values to \$3.98. \$2.29  
15 White Petticoats, lace and embroidery trimmed; 4 or 5 yards wide (at bottom). Slightly \$1.98  
Dressing Scaques—Of many lots, made of silk, lace, albatross, and French flannel. Values to \$2.98 \$5; at \$2.98  
Odd lot of Corset Covers, made of nainsook, cambric and long-cloth; different styles, some with sleeve cap. Values to 60c; 39c  
Palais Royal—Third Floor.

### Linoleums

Potter's "Floortex," the best of all new process linoleums, in new designs; at, per square yard, 35c.  
Genuine Cork-Filled Linoleum, extra heavy quality, with slight and almost imperceptible defects; at, per square yard, 55c.  
Palais Royal—Second Floor.

### Rugs, Etc.

Size 27x54 High-grade Wilton Rugs, made of manufacturer's samples; \$2.00.  
New 1917 Axminster Rugs, seamed and seamless; good, heavy quality; \$23.75.  
High-grade "Crest" Grass Rugs, "Wildwood" and "Aven" Grass Rugs, in choice of four colorings; \$5.75.  
Stair Carpet, 40c Yard—Art carpet in blue, green, brown, and check pattern.  
2x12 Art Rugs at \$4.95—Large room size.  
116-warp China Matting—Extra heavy quality. Special tomorrow, per yard, 20c.

### Laces and Nets

Val Lace Edges and Insertions—Imitations of imitation chun, Irish and flit; 1 to 2 inches. Special, 5c yard.  
Few odd shades in Silk Dress Net, 40 inches wide. Value, \$1.00. Special, 50c yard.  
Palais Royal—Street Floor.

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#### COATS

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#### COATS

Price Reduced From \$45.00 to \$22.50  
\$17.50 Coats Reduced to \$10.00

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\$20.00	\$25.00	\$30.00	\$40.00	\$50.00
\$10.00	\$12.50	\$15.00	\$20.00	\$25.00

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All- serge, afternoon and evening dresses. \$25.00 values. Reduced to \$16.50

#### MILLINERY—\$12.50 Satin Hats.....\$5.00

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Sets of Teeth.....\$5.00 up
Gold Fillings.....75c up
Silver Fillings.....50c up
Gold Crowns.....\$3, \$4, \$5

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